

SKETCHES FROM THE WAR

GATHERED FROM THE MEMORIES OF THOSE WHO WERE THERE.

Latest Yarn of Private Allen—Killed From Bull Run—Incident From the Wilderness—Fired on Schofield.

Private John Allen, who has already circulated numerous war stories which create great merriment wherever they are heard, has finally succeeded in inventing a new one.

I went up to Chickamauga, with the Judge," said Congressman Allen, "I walked about the field and heard hundreds of old fellows talking about the spots on which they had been wounded, and telling in all manner of marvellous way, I was not at Chickamauga, but I was in other battles, and when a man tells you that he can return and pick out spots where all sorts of things occurred in a battle this many years afterward, you may put him down as a liar.

Well, everybody up there was lying and I had to do a little myself.

"I was standing by the railroad station at the foot of one of the hills when an old veteran accosted me and asked if I knew where the men were left for Rome." "No," said I, "this is the first time I have been in thirty-two years and my friend, when I stand here and look upon this hill, recalling the charges I made up it through the shower of shot and shell how I dashed my horse right through the Federal battery, leaping seven different cautions and emerging from a shower of bullets unscathed, I wonder that I am alive to-day.

As the old fellow listened to my story his eyes filled with tears. He walked up and putting his arm about me, said: "Young man, you were spared for some great purpose."

RELICS FROM BULL RUN.

The following interesting article in regard to the finding of relics was recently published in the Washington Statesman. Although more than thirty years have elapsed since the first and second battle of Manassas, interesting articles are still found by the relic-seeker. Only a few days ago friends found shells containing powder, cartridges and whole bayonets. But I write to mention a most peculiar and interesting find. A young man named Laws Spencer, living on the old Logan farm (Catharpin P. O.) picked up a ring in the famous Deep Cut, which has a history.

The ring is of good gold, with a bloodstone scroll intaglio. The motto on it is "Vivitur ad astra." Around the scroll is "V. M. L." and at the base a pen and sword crossed. Inside is engraved: "One of the 2nd Co. C. Henderson July 4, 1862."

My friend tried to purchase it, but he refused several large bids. With some care we have tried to reach the owner, General Scott Ship, superintendent of V. M. L. says: "O. C. Henderson was a classmate of mine, and was wounded in the hand at Second Manassas."

He sends also the register of V. M. L. and it shows that O. C. Henderson was captain of a Virginia battery. This register also shows that there were just twenty-nine in the class of '62. I have heard of the "fellow who found the needle in the haystack," but this finding goes ahead of that. It is very strange that this ring should be found at all, but strikingly strange it should be found at the anniversary of that terrible battle. Our supposition is that O. C. Henderson had a finger shot off and probably, if search were made, he might find a long lost bone.

The Deep Cut witnessed bloody contests. An officer who was in the engagement writes about the fight on August 30, 1862: "Before the railroad cut the fight was most obstinate. I saw a Federal flag held in position for half an hour within ten yards of one of the Confederate batteries in the cut and go down at eight o'clock, and after the fight 300 dead men were lying twenty yards from the cut and some of them within two feet of it. Picked up out of the cut, after their ammunition gave out.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WILDERNESS.

Think of a man with a freshly amputated leg, one that had been cut off only forty-eight hours, crawling on hands and knees a distance of four or five miles to get water to slake his thirst and bathe his aching wounds, and then to freedom! That was done by two Wisconsin men who each lost a leg on the first day of the Wilderness battle in May, 1864. James Whitty, of the 8th, and Mark Smith, of the Seventh Wisconsin, lost a leg a piece that day. Both fell into the hands of the same Confederate surgeon, who did a good piece of work for them—namely from each a leg that had been so badly torn that nothing could save it. While there, a Confederate general rode up to get a drink.

"Which you'd give us that damned General," said Whitty.

"Are you gone, boys?"

"Yes, sir."

"What are you here for?"

"To get a drink and wash these sore spots that your men gave us day before yesterday."

"Where are you going?"

"To Washington."

"How?"

"You may have my canteen, and here's a corn-pone. It's the best and all I have with me."

The Confederate was General John B. Gordon, the Georgia Senator. When Gordon was at Madison in 1864 and spoke, there were in his audience a great many soldiers, but none who watched him more closely or enjoyed him better than a couple of old men, each of whom had a leg piece cut with wood and cork.

When the speech was finished, these two men pushed up through the crowd, sat down and took the General by the hand and thanked him for the canteen and corn-pone he gave them thirty years before.

General Gordon remembered the incident and the three soldiers held a happy little blue and gray reunion.

HE FIRED ON SCHOFIELD.

Lieutenant-General Schofield, having passed the limit of years at the head of the American army, has stepped down from his high place and calculates to pass his declining years in peace or politics.

IF Frank Ozanne, of Memphis, while serving as a gunner in the Washington Artillery in the Confederate army, had accomplished the laudable purpose he once entertained of bringing Colonel Schofield down with a charge of lead, Colonel Schofield would have had to forego the honors he subsequently acquired.

The Washington Artillery was one of the best known corps in the Confederate army. There were three divisions, one of which operated in the West, taking part in the battle of Chickamauga and the subsequent operations in Tennessee. This corps of artillery was still in existence as a volunteer company, and it took a prominent part in the recent military demonstration attending the opening of the Exposition at Atlanta. During the war it mixed with the enemy from Gettysburg to the Gulf and from the Mississippi river to Matanzas.

At the close of the manoeuvres in Tennessee, The Washington Artillery, of which Frank Ozanne, of Memphis, was a member, came upon Colonel Schofield's command, with a river separating them. The battery fired the salute to dislodge the Federals, and in obedience to this order, trained its guns upon Schofield's headquarters. That officer was in the front of his post, reconnoitering the Confederate position.

At about that time a cannon ball came careering through the canvas, and the Federal officer with his aides, found it convenient to move his head. He circumspectance was exciting enough, although

it may sound commonplace, and impressed itself on the minds of those who took part.

When General Schofield visited Memphis last spring he was the object of attention from all the Confederate veterans. Under a marquee at Camp Schofield, he held a levee, where a long line of grizzled veterans gathered awaiting their turn to shake his hand, each saying a word of welcome to assure him that the fires of bitterness that once burned brightly in his eyes are only ashes now. At last it came to Frank Ozanne's turn.

"General," said he, as he shook the hand of the commander-in-chief, "I had the pleasure once of aiming a shot to blow your head off. I was sorry at the time that I failed."

The General inquired about the occasion. Mr. Ozanne went into details and General Schofield had no difficulty in recalling the incident. Mr. Ozanne, in particular, to remind General Schofield of how he and his aids had scurried behind a piece of rising ground to get out of range of the Washington Artillery guns. "I was sorry then that I missed you," concluded Mr. Ozanne, "but since you escaped I am more than ever convinced that I entertain more hostile sentiments against you now than a desire to pour out a friendly libation on the altar of peace and good-will."

The desire for reconciliation was reciprocated, and the adjourned meeting of the collection of bitterness in a glass of mild and soothing wine.

WELL SAID.

There are few more admirable qualities than that greatness of soul—magnanimity—which enables a man to put aside personal considerations under no matter what circumstances. A good example is found in a story told by General Joseph Wheeler concerning General Robert E. Lee.

Early in the war, before Lee had demonstrated his pre-eminence as the Southern leader, he was severely criticized on more than one occasion by a certain General Whiting. The latter had stood at the head of his class at West Point and was considered not only by himself, but by others, as a very bright and capable man.

One day President Davis, wishing an officer for some highly important command called upon General Lee for advice.

"What do you think of Whiting?" asked Davis. Lee answered without hesitation, commending Whiting as one of the ablest men in the army, well qualified in every way for even the most responsible position. One of the officers present was greatly surprised and at the first opportunity drew Lee aside. "Do you know that unkind thing Whiting has been saying about you?" he inquired.

Lee's answer was of the best.

"I understand," he said, "that the President desired to know my opinion of Whiting, not Whiting's opinion of me."

PARDON THE METHODIST.

The following story of General Grant is well known to all. It is told by the attorney for the heirs of the widow of Daniel B. Fayerweather, where millions were left to colleges and charitable institutions.

Mr. Blakie was in charge of the pardon bureau under E. R. Hoar, General Grant's Attorney General. It was Mr. Blakie's duty to make a report upon a case which was prepared from the District Attorney's side of the case and that of the prisoner and the prisoner's friends.

This report would be presented to the Attorney General for his consideration, and whatever he would endorse upon the report would be confirmed by President Grant. In the case of a Methodist minister seeking a sentence for illicit distilling, Mr. Blakie reported:

"This Methodist minister, ignorant of the consequences of his act, forsook the ministry and brewed whisky in a quiet little mountain still. He got three months, and has served half his time. He thinks he has been punished enough, and that he should be pardoned."

It was well known that President Grant was a staunch Methodist. Attorney-General Hoar endorsed upon the report:

"I recommend a pardon. I also respectfully recommend that the President read the within report."

When the report came back to Mr. Blakie, President Grant had written across the face of the pardon: "Pardon granted."

Justice John's Court.

The following cases were disposed of in the Police Court yesterday:

James Grace, a negro, was charged by Sergeant George H. Epps with vagrancy. He had called at Mr. Epps' residence and asked for assistance, presenting a lengthy letter, signed William L. Johnston, which began as follows:

"Dear Kind Friends,—My grandmother departed her life last night about 3:30 o'clock, and I am begging for a few cents to raise about \$30 to start her burial."

Sergeant Epps, recognizing an old offender, in him, caused his arrest.

James swore that he found the paper in the street, and had never applied it to his financial benefit, but Justice Crutchfield gave him six months in jail.

William Morris (colored) was charged with obtaining \$30 from Isaac Goode, Morris met Goode on Saturday night on Eighteenth street, and both had a drink together. In walking down the street Morris pretended to pick up a pocket-book which he pretended to contain a \$50 bill. He said Goode was entitled to half of it, and on the strength of it borrowed \$25 from him, saying the money was in Goode's care. The \$50 bill turned out to be nothing but an advertisement for a tailoring establishment. Goode consequently had Morris arrested, and the Justice yesterday sent him to jail for four months.

William Ruffin (colored), charged with resisting Policeman Robinson while in discharge of his duties, was dismissed. He was fined \$10, however, for assaulting and wounding with a knife Dennis Washington.

The case of Bettie Timberlake, charged with stealing money, the property of C. W. Heigler, was continued till the 27th.

Express Their Gratitude.

The ladies of the "Junior Auxiliary," who had charge of the "Tobacco and Cigar Booth" at the late bazaar, would express their sincere thanks to their friends, who so generously assisted them; Mr. Thomas Pollard, A. Churchill-Young Company; McCarthy & Haynes; Taylor & Bolling; C. W. Antin & Sons; John R. Cary; George Schmitt, Evan Sneed; J. S. Mayo & Co.; Oscar Cranz; John Jeffries; Briggs Brothers; William T. Reed; Walton Sanders; Mr. Joseph Parker; Susan N. Savage; Susan W. Anderson; W. Anderson & Son; Habliston & Son.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heeke, of No. 635 Brook avenue, celebrated Sunday the tenth anniversary of their happy wedding. Their relations and friends were invited, and the affair was a very successful one. A sumptuous supper was served. The happy couple received a number of useful and ornamental presents and many good wishes for future years of happy wedlock.

Mr. Henry Heeke is a prominent business man. His wife is a woman of charming personality and admirable disposition.

Richmond the Winner.

In the correspondence match between the Richmond and Washington Chess Clubs Richmond has virtually won the match.

REED HAS COME TO TOWN

AND HIS HEADQUARTERS ARE THE CENTER OF ATTRACTION.

Speculation as to Who the Officers of the House Will Be Is Narrowing Down.

It Will Be a Reed Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Special. Mr. Reed arrived in the city last night, and to-day his hotel is the centre of interest for all politicians in Washington.

Mr. Reed is thought to possess absolutely and alone the only comprehensive idea of what is to be accomplished at the coming session. He will assume absolute control of the House when he is elected Speaker, and probably no man in the history of the country has been placed in a position where he can exert more influence over legislation than Mr. Reed will occupy. The Fifty-first Congress has been called the Reed Congress, but the term is a misnomer when his influence is then compared with what he possesses now.

This will be a Reed Congress, and the big man from Maine is prepared to accept all responsibility and to stake his chances for the presidential nomination upon his managing the forces he will be called upon to control.

But as already pointed out in these dispatches, the only real candidate determined to carry out whatever plans he has formed in his own way, and the politicians who have flocked around him to-day have obtained but little comfort from the measure information he has given them concerning his intentions.

Mr. Reed, in fact, seems to have taken a fresh grip upon his tongue, and is presenting a degree of reticence as marked as that which has characterized his sojourn in the Maine woods during the past summer. He refuses to discuss prospective legislation with the newspaper men, and to make known his committee selections to the members themselves. As a result, his arrival has not in the least changed the situation, except as it has increased the general speculation as to what the next few weeks will bring forth.

POSSIBILITIES NARROWED.

Guesses regarding the appointment of the chairman of the most important committees have narrowed down to a few possibilities, and unless Mr. Reed disappoints all expectations, it is thought that the man who will be called upon to act as his lieutenant in the management of the House and the direction of legislation will have been chosen.

Speculation as to the leading chairmanships starts with Mr. Hitt as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Describing this assignment there seems to be no doubt. It is also confidently believed that Mr. Walker, of the Banking and Currency Committee. This promises to be a more important committee than any other in the Ways and Means Committee, for whether Congress hits upon a satisfactory plan of tariff to improve the monetary system, the question of currency will certainly be extensively discussed, and the action and deliberations of the committee will go a long way towards solving the problems that confronts the country.

WAYS AND MEANS.

There seems to be a general belief among the Republicans that the Ways and Means Committee will be, as in former Congresses, an important committee, but when it is considered that the utmost that can be expected from Congress in the way of revenue legislation is to increase the revenues, it can be seen that the country is but little interested. There can be no excessive tariff legislation to which the President will lend his approval, and while the action of the Ways and Means Committee will indicate the policy of the Republic regarding the tariff question, that question must be regarded as inadvisable at the present time compared with the needed reformation of the currency system. Mr. Walker, therefore, if he is to be the head of the Banking and Currency Committee, will occupy a position in the House fully as conspicuous as that of Mr. Hitt, or the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

He has been a student of finance for a number of years, and is well qualified for the position to which rumor assigns him.

REED HAS COME TO TOWN

AND HIS HEADQUARTERS ARE THE CENTER OF ATTRACTION.

Speculation as to Who the Officers of the House Will Be Is Narrowing Down.

It Will Be a Reed Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Special. Mr. Reed arrived in the city last night, and to-day his hotel is the centre of interest for all politicians in Washington.

Mr. Reed is thought to possess absolutely and alone the only comprehensive idea of what is to be accomplished at the coming session. He will assume absolute control of the House when he is elected Speaker, and probably no man in the history of the country has been placed in a position where he can exert more influence over legislation than Mr. Reed will occupy. The Fifty-first Congress has been called the Reed Congress, but the term is a misnomer when his influence is then compared with what he possesses now.

This will be a Reed Congress, and the big man from Maine is prepared to accept all responsibility and to stake his chances for the presidential nomination upon his managing the forces he will be called upon to control.

But as already pointed out in these dispatches, the only real candidate determined to carry out whatever plans he has formed in his own way, and the politicians who have flocked around him to-day have obtained but little comfort from the measure information he has given them concerning his intentions.

Mr. Reed, in fact, seems to have taken a fresh grip upon his tongue, and is presenting a degree of reticence as marked as that which has characterized his sojourn in the Maine woods during the past summer. He refuses to discuss prospective legislation with the newspaper men, and to make known his committee selections to the members themselves. As a result, his arrival has not in the least changed the situation, except as it has increased the general speculation as to what the next few weeks will bring forth.

POSSIBILITIES NARROWED.

Guesses regarding the appointment of the chairman of the most important committees have narrowed down to a few possibilities, and unless Mr. Reed disappoints all expectations, it is thought that the man who will be called upon to act as his lieutenant in the management of the House and the direction of legislation will have been chosen.

Speculation as to the leading chairmanships starts with Mr. Hitt as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Describing this assignment there seems to be no doubt. It is also confidently believed that Mr. Walker, of the Banking and Currency Committee. This promises to be a more important committee than any other in the Ways and Means Committee, for whether Congress hits upon a satisfactory plan of tariff to improve the monetary system, the question of currency will certainly be extensively discussed, and the action and deliberations of the committee will go a long way towards solving the problems that confronts the country.

WAYS AND MEANS.

There seems to be a general belief among the Republicans that the Ways and Means Committee will be, as in former Congresses, an important committee, but when it is considered that the utmost that can be expected from Congress in the way of revenue legislation is to increase the revenues, it can be seen that the country is but little interested. There can be no excessive tariff legislation to which the President will lend his approval, and while the action of the Ways and Means Committee will indicate the policy of the Republic regarding the tariff question, that question must be regarded as inadvisable at the present time compared with the needed reformation of the currency system. Mr. Walker, therefore, if he is to be the head of the Banking and Currency Committee, will occupy a position in the House fully as conspicuous as that of Mr. Hitt, or the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

He has been a student of finance for a number of years, and is well qualified for the position to which rumor assigns him.

REED HAS COME TO TOWN

AND HIS HEADQUARTERS ARE THE CENTER OF ATTRACTION.

Speculation as to Who the Officers of the House Will Be Is Narrowing Down.

It Will Be a Reed Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Special. Mr. Reed arrived in the city last night, and to-day his hotel is the centre of interest for all politicians in Washington.

Mr. Reed is thought to possess absolutely and alone the only comprehensive idea of what is to be accomplished at the coming session. He will assume absolute control of the House when he is elected Speaker, and probably no man in the history of the country has been placed in a position where he can exert more influence over legislation than Mr. Reed will occupy. The Fifty-first Congress has been called the Reed Congress, but the term is a misnomer when his influence is then compared with what he possesses now.

This will be a Reed Congress, and the big man from Maine is prepared to accept all responsibility and to stake his chances for the presidential nomination upon his managing the forces he will be called upon to control.

But as already pointed out in these dispatches, the only real candidate determined to carry out whatever plans he has formed in his own way, and the politicians who have flocked around him to-day have obtained but little comfort from the measure information he has given them concerning his intentions.

Mr. Reed, in fact, seems to have taken a fresh grip upon his tongue, and is presenting a degree of reticence as marked as that which has characterized his sojourn in the Maine woods during the past summer. He refuses to discuss prospective legislation with the newspaper men, and to make known his committee selections to the members themselves. As a result, his arrival has not in the least changed the situation, except as it has increased the general speculation as to what the next few weeks will bring forth.

POSSIBILITIES NARROWED.

Guesses regarding the appointment of the chairman of the most important committees have narrowed down to a few possibilities, and unless Mr. Reed disappoints all expectations, it is thought that the man who will be called upon to act as his lieutenant in the management of the House and the direction of legislation will have been chosen.

Speculation as to the leading chairmanships starts with Mr. Hitt as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Describing this assignment there seems to be no doubt. It is also confidently believed that Mr. Walker, of the Banking and Currency Committee. This promises to be a more important committee than any other in the Ways and Means Committee, for whether Congress hits upon a satisfactory plan of tariff to improve the monetary system, the question of currency will certainly be extensively discussed, and the action and deliberations of the committee will go a long way towards solving the problems that confronts the country.

WAYS AND MEANS.

There seems to be a general belief among the Republicans that the Ways and Means Committee will be, as in former Congresses, an important committee, but when it is considered that the utmost that can be expected from Congress in the way of revenue legislation is to increase the revenues, it can be seen that the country is but little interested. There can be no excessive tariff legislation to which the President will lend his approval, and while the action of the Ways and Means Committee will indicate the policy of the Republic regarding the tariff question, that question must be regarded as inadvisable at the present time compared with the needed reformation of the currency system. Mr. Walker, therefore, if he is to be the head of the Banking and Currency Committee, will occupy a position in the House fully as conspicuous as that of Mr. Hitt, or the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

He has been a student of finance for a number of years, and is well qualified for the position to which rumor assigns him.

Those who saw Mr. Walker's abortive efforts during the first session of the last Congress to hamper the Democrats in their arrangement of the tariff schedule, and realized the petty selfishness prompted his endeavor to gain party advantage, would hardly give him credit for the ability he really possesses.

As, however, as well equipped for the position as the head of the Banking and Currency Committee as any man upon the Republican side. He has written several works upon financial subjects, and during the second session he was one of the few Republicans who honestly tried to assist the Democrats in the passage of a currency measure.

DINGLEY, OF MAINE.

Rumor has assigned Representative Dingley, of Maine, to the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee. This is due to the fact that Mr. Reed considers him very highly, and if the tariff question is to occupy as much of the time of the House as the means indicate he would be an excellent man to lead the debates. Representatives Caldwell and Payne, the ranking Republican members of the last Ways and Means Committee, are, however, prominent candidates for the position.

One circumstance that would seem to operate against Mr. Dingley's chances for the chairmanship of the committee is the fact that he is a member of both Milliken and Boutelle, of the Maine delegation, are thought to be certain to receive the chairmanship of the committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and the latter of the Naval Committee. The chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee is thought to go to either Representative Cannon and Henderson, of Iowa, with the chances in favor of the latter.

Mr. Herman, of Oregon, will, it is thought, be chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee. These and other matters that will play the most important part in the legislation of the coming session, and the greatest interest centres in the selection of their chairmen.

AS MR. REED WILLS.

The chairman of the other and less important committees will be determined as Mr. Reed thinks he can best advance his own interests.

There is little question that Mr. Reed has already made up his list of committees, but nothing will probably be known about them definitely until Congress convenes. It is understood, however, that the announcement of the committees will be made by Mr. Reed.

Representatives Settle, Pearson, and Linney, of North Carolina, are here. They declare that the Fusion party in their State is so firmly established that neither internal dissension nor the efforts of the Democrats can weaken their hold upon the State. They Hitt, of New Jersey, is expected to revise the tariff, but think the deficiency in the revenues should be made up by increasing certain tariff rates.

The forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Navy will, it is understood, recommend to Congress appropriation for the construction of three new battleships and a number of torpedo boats. Mr. Herbert thinks, however, that the possession of battleships and torpedo boats will be of more service in defending our defenceless coasts than would an extensive system of coast fortifications, and will cost less.

VIRGINIANS.

Collector Ryan was in Washington yesterday, and spent several hours with Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller.

Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed as follows:

In Virginia—Mrs. M. V. Shoemaker, at Bluegrass, Russell county, vice M. W. Fletcher, resigned, and Mrs. N. V. Watkins, at Millbank, Prince Edward county, vice J. R. Morton, resigned.

In North Carolina—D. F. Bridges, at Earl, Cleveland county, vice Mike Austel, deceased; W. L. Pennel, at Holdfast, Alexander county, vice M. Pennel, resigned; J. A. Long, at Tobaccoville, Forsyth county, vice J. J. Reed, resigned; Ipolite Salviguet, at Valdese, Burke county, vice P. A. Bullinger, resigned.

E. J. Villining, of Winchester, is at the Riggs.

W. D. Gordon and P. G. Walker, University of Virginia, and W. P. Hines, Richmond, are at the Natalis.

N. W. Brown, Richmond, and N. C. Bond, Fairfax Courthouse, are at the Metropolitan.

G. Hartman, Richmond, is at the Hotel Johnson.

A. O. Trower and wife, Norfolk, are at the Vendome.

J. E. Willard and wife, Fairfax, are at the Normandie.

W. C. Schenck, Richmond; J. Bloetner, Staunton; J. F. Delany and wife, Covington, and G. Clayton and wife, Charlottesville, are at the St. James.

W. G. Haldrom and wife, D. O. Haldrom, and J. M. Haldrom, Roanoke, and V. Alford, Norfolk, are at the Raleigh.

The

Gathright-Burton Co.

Failure.

Trustee's Sale

OF LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

FURNITURE

at a GREAT SACRIFICE. Sale to begin Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, at

NO. 207 EAST BROAD STREET.

WALTER H. RYLAND, Trustee.

THE

POPULAR

CIGARETTE

YELLOW

CHRYSANthemums

FOR

* THANKSGIVING DAY *

AT HAMMOND'S,

107 E. BROAD STREET.

IF YOU NEED HELP

AD. THIS IF YOU WANT WORK

IS YOUR BEST CHANCE.

THE TIMES will assist you in getting help or in getting work

Absolutely FREE

IF YOU WANT A CLERK,

IF YOU WANT A BOOKKEEPER,

IF YOU WANT A HOUSEKEEPER,

IF YOU WANT A BUTLER,

IF YOU WANT A COOK,

IF YOU WANT A NURSE,

IF YOU WANT AN OFFICE BOY,